1-15-1937

Justice (Vol. 19, Iss. 2)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
Bhousemakers Ratify 3-Year Agreement With Manufacturers

Union Wins Stabilization Board, Wage Rise

Kreindler Headed Parleys.

A meeting at Central Hotel attended by more than 500 delegates from all over the country, was held on December 26, in the form of a three-year agreement negotiated with the National Association of Garment Manufacturers, Inc., by the ILGWU's committee headed by Vice-President Charles Kreindler. The negotiations dated back to November 15.

The blouse and waist industry was opened by the order of Local 25 for the work to be done under work rules drawn up in the factories in Brooklyn and New York. The union agent of Local 25 opened the meeting and introduced Manager Kreindler, who presided. Joe Paltman, manager of the Moore-Jones Division of Local 25. Cutters' Union, spoke of the help given by his organization during the present parleys and of the close cooperation between Local 25 and ILGWU.

President Dalensky, who could not attend the meeting on account of illness, was represented by First Vice-President Ralston Amstutz, who agreed an enforceable clause. Clause among the amendments embodied in the new contract was clause 2: a stabilization board for the enforcement of all agreement provisions in the trade with power to examine books and records of employers; clause 3: an increase in wages amounting to 8 to 10 percent; clause 4: no work to be made by non-union contractors either in or out of New York.

Montreal Delegates To Be Chosen During March G.E.B. Orders

Washington Meeting Takes Union Inventory—Drives to Be Strengthened in Knitwear and Cotton Garments

The Sixth Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board of the ILGWU convened its session in Washington, D.C., on October 11, ending 40 days, until Saturday, January 18.

The officers of the board attended the sessions with exception of Vice-Presidents Baxt, Frommer, and Levenson, absent from the United States on a labor mission abroad, and of Vice-President Kurtzman, who was present from attending an account of returns. President Dubinsky presided at all sessions.

The meeting opened with a four-hour report by President Dubinsky reviewing the progress and organization of the various districts and the management of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

21 Weeks Old Strike in Wilkes-Barre Settled

One of Longest Single Shop Conflicts On Record Won

The ILGWU last week the strike in the children's dress factory of Pioneer Mills Company in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The strike was precipitated in July, when the firm refused to deal with Union representatives and to adopt standard work forms for the 150 employees in the factory.

The conflict was finally settled after 250 working days had resulted in the workers selecting the Union as their sole bargaining agent.

All shells of the old promises will be found in the "Children's Garments Department" section in this issue. In charge of the strike locally was organizer Albert Lan-

Local to Confer On Sick Benefits

Annual Meeting of Health Center on January 29

The Union Health Center of New York, owned and operated by the ILGWU, will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday, January 29, at the Auditorsium of the International Building, 7 West 36th Street.

A meeting to discuss the annual report, a conference of all of the ILGWU locals which have already introduced sick benefit systems will take place in the same building.
Local 91 Resumes Radio Broadcasts

Schedules Weekly Series Over Station WEVD

The Executive Board of Local 91 decided on December 31, 1937, to resume a weekly series of Tuesday evening broadcast over Station WEVD. Report of the feature last year over the same station, which has been acknowledged in a similar series beginning Tuesday, January 14, at 8:30 P.M., for presentation by Mrs. Margaret Greenberg.

The campaign against the "Three strikes of monopoly."—Specifications Homework, and Child Labor—will be broadcast over the air. The procedures of organizations and proposals for legislative reform measures will be discussed and analyzed. The same colorful tactics which were employed last year, and which made these features outstanding, will be retained.

Sub-Standard Clothes Menace to Health

At that time a storm of controversy was precipitated over the public acceptance of sub-standard shops. Mrs. Margaret Greenberg, in a series of lectures, stated that,costs evidenced in the currency required to reveal the nature of the opinion were the result of a scientific investigation over the conditions of juvenile garments produced from sub-standard shops. The evidence is analysis which showed that clothing produced in a large proportion of the shops was not of the best quality and that practices maintained in various shops were not supervised by approved standards. The information is consistent with the views of the innocent children who were child labor.

Child Labor

To Be Exposed

It was further demonstrated that these cheap-labors garments were a menace to the health of the children who wore them as well as to the community, and that the responsibility for this deplorable situation lay at the door of unscrupulous employers who disregarded the welfare of the people in their quest for profit. Mrs. Margaret Greenberg will not be heard.

Locals To Confer On Sick Benefits

(Continued from Page 1) Fitters, on January 22, at 1 P.M.

The Local 91 Fitters and the Local 91 Fitters'局s relief in exchange of experience between the organizations on the subject of sick benefits. Locals are discussing the possibility of improved methods of administration of an important phase of social insurance.

The locals will be represented by secretaries, managers, and at the conference. A committee of sick relief committees, Local 91, The President胸前, Local 91, will be present. Participating in the debate at the conference among others will be: Charles Zimmerman, John G. G. G. Kinner, Nathan J. R. S. Price, M. M. Price, Jr., Leo Price, and Pauline Reisman.

JUSTICE

A Labor Magazine

Published Monthly by the International Laundry Garment Workers

Office of Publication

364 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

West 19th Street, New York, N. Y.

M. D. DAVIES, President

K. H. H. O. Smith, Secretary

F. A. W. DAVIS, Editor

Standy the right: Irene Lassar, Carrie Finchel, Anabelle Corey, Gloria Mandell, Seated: Business Agents Rahniowitz and Roggen, Manager Charles Kneifler, Miss Fallman, of Local 10,...

ILGWU Conferences With Employers On Legislation

Dubinsky Suggests Legal Draft Committee Bill

In response to an invitation issued by President Dubinsky, representatives of right employer associations in the coat, suit and dress industries in the New York market met on January 4 at the Hotel New Yorker, to consider a legislative program for these industries, to be submitted in the current session of Congress.

President Dubinsky's invitation emphasized the urgency of fighting for the adoption of legislative measures that would tend to bring about uniform hours and minimum wages for its various branches.

Negotiators Who Clinched Blouse Pact

Specifications, Uniforms, and competitive uniformity is in line with conditions, such as each that would immediately proceed to draft such a legislative bill for the coat, suit and dress industries and added that the other less important branches of the garment trade, would later be added to the scope of this general program of negotiations.

The employers groups, notable the representatives of the coal and dress industries, agreed to endorse the further study of the problems of the industry before proceeding with the immediate draft of a legislative bill, which would be prepared for the garment in concert with the Small Business of the industries.

Representatives, at the conference, were: The International Clothing Industry Council, the Retailer Garments, and Allied Dress Mfrs., Associated Garments, and Allied Dress Mfrs., Associated Garments, and Allied Dress Mfrs., Associated Garments, and Allied Dress Mfrs., Associated Garments, and Allied Dress Mfrs.

The ILGWU, in addition to President Dubinsky, was represented at the conferences by Mr. John R. Dunham, Mr. Paul Loomis, and Mr. Allen Finley, on behalf of the employers groups.

ATTAIN FOR TRADE UNION SERVICE

Join Your Classes
ILGWU Members — Attention!

All members of the ILGWU are urged to file their Social Security numbers at their local offices immediately.

Preparations have been made to enter the Social Security numbers on the permanent ledger cards so that the number will always be available.

Since all Social Security Board records are kept by number, loss of the card will create considerable difficulty unless the number is accessible. By registering your number at your local office it will always be on hand should you need it.

Chicago Cotton Garmenters Crusading for Power

Active Spirit in Local 26 Chicago White Goods Workers—Left to Right: Upper Row: Sam Glassen, Local Manager; Esther Gaucher, Assistant Chauffeur; Bertha Dyke, Theresa Van Dyke, Chairwoman; Ab, Plotkin, General Organizer. Lower Row: Ruth Corson, Hal Joyner, Ella Nelson, Peggy Papper.
In the "Little International" - A Review of 1936

By Harry Wender, Y.L.N., President of District No. 14, Department, Section 14, C.I.O.

The Eastern Out-of-Town Department was busy in 1936, as it always is, and the officers and members were busier than ever, in accomplishing the objectives set for it at its inception. First, to organize all of the Jewish men who were working in the garment industry and try to get the workers in New York to carry through the nationwide sweatshop competition of the year.

Storm Early in the Year

1936 started off with a bang. In the early part of the year, we were trying to keep the strike going at Brown and Bigelow's in New York. The strike was called because of the workwomen's demand for the $1.50 per hour wage increase in New York. The union's national meeting of the out-of-town union members was called to put an end to the strike. A strike committee was elected to fight the strike. It was in these early months that the union was able to organize all of the workers in the garment industry in New York. The campaign was successful and the workers were able to get the $1.50 per hour wage increase.

Preparatory Work

In order to prepare for the strike, the union held a meeting in January to discuss the issues involved in the strike. The meeting was attended by the union's national officers, who addressed the membership and the union's executive board. The meeting was well attended and the union was able to organize all of the workers in the garment industry in New York.

Supervisors

A group of supervisors was elected to oversee the work of the workers during the strike. The supervisors were able to organize all of the workers in the garment industry in New York.

Local Union

The Local Union was able to organize all of the workers in the garment industry in New York. The Local Union was able to organize all of the workers in the garment industry in New York.
In a far-reaching decision that was hailed as a tremendously important victory for union labor, New York State Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook upheld the dress agreements as binding contracts and ordered two affiliated runaway shops to move back from non-union territory. The decision orders the concerns to reemploy their locked-out workers and to pay them damages.

The decision was handed down December 30 after Justice McCook had reviewed the voluminous testimony recorded during a bitterly contested 5-day legal battle in which Emil Schlesinger and Abraham Schlesinger represented the Union.

Many of the 20 locked-out workers spent several days in the courtroom and the union paid for the appearance and hired experts on which their denials were based.

Apart from persons who were owners of record, the real defenders of the labor law that were not the International and the Joint Board of Arbitration were the Blue Delta Dress Company and the Blue Fox Dress Company, both at 290 Fifth Avenue.

Below is the full text of the decision:

Justice Philip J. McCook

New York Union Who Representative Favored in See 57 Dress Case Suits Cases That Raises Labor Wages to Make For Runaway Shops to Dodge Union Work-Terms Obligations.

The worker, manufacturing 3,000,000 suits a year, is entitled to the full value of his services. The wage scale fixed by the court for this work is $15.75 a week for the first 16 days and $17 a week for each additional day.

The defendant companies are ordered to stop their operations in the New York City area and to continue their operations in the New York City area.

The court's decision is in full force and effect.

MAE--An Operator

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zman's Pledge Local 22 Solidarity to the Automobile Workers

Greetings of solidarity and good wishes were extended by the strikers in the General Motors strike to the strikers in the Blue Delta Dress Strike. The strikers in the Blue Delta Strike have been joined by the solidarity of the workers in the General Motors strike.

The solidarity of the strikers in the General Motors strike is evident in the solidarity of the strikers in the Blue Delta Dress Strike.
"Name Bands" Feature Local 22 Masque Ball

Committee of 1000 Active Members Meets Saturday, January 16, To Enlist Entire Union In Preparations

Engaging two of the biggest "name bands" in the world of swing tunes and hot rhythms to hypnotize dance-hungry feet at the Masque Ball at the Masque Ball, the arrangements committee is preparing another group of surprises so that once again they make the affair a big, red-letter "must" on the trade union entertainment calendar.

First arrangements to reach every member of the Union in preparation for the big dance will be made Monday, January 13, when a meeting of a committee of 160 active members in the International Department's 6th & Central Room, Joint Board Head quarters, 220 6th street, will be held at 2 p.m. Admission to the meeting is open to any member of the local who will be notified of its time and place by letter.

Costume Awards

While the formal entertainment has been made, it is understood that there will be a long list of awards for members entering the hopes and aspirations of the labor movement and working class at large.

When it came to engage dance bands working on the three groups, the committee turned to Bennie Goodman, whose inclination by any other music critic is probably the most popular in the country today. In his home in New York, the committee was able to work out the event of a lifetime, and the result is new.

The committee invited the bands to enter the event, which has been entered by about a dozen of the most popular bands in the country. The bands will be entered in the competition, and the program will be announced at a later date.

ROSEN WORKERS HONOR BUSINESS AGENT TERRY

The following resolution has been moved by the workers of the M. Rosen shop, 253 West 35th street.

"Whereas Brother Terry has faithfully served the interests of the workers of the shop and has worked with loyalty and devotion to bring justice to the workers, it is hereby resolved by the workers of the M. Rosen shop, that he shall be honored with a place among the great names of the labor movement."

The resolutions committee was composed of... (rest of text cut off)

The New York Times, January 16, 1927, p. 1

Gym Time is Beauty Show in Harlem

A youthful, enthusiastic throng turned the auditorium of the Young Circle Theater Center into a beauty show on Saturday afternoon, January 16, on the occasion of the installation of the Junior Promenade, Youth Club and the Intermediate "Twenty-Four Club." The evening was marked by its gayety and social grace, and every one of the 500 guests, most of them business women and their guests, appeared in their best.

The event was arranged by the club's officers for Emerson and his assistants, and the department stores, under the "22 Club" name, decorated the room in their usual style. Harry Brown, the "22 Club" official, wore a tuxedo, the two sons of Gregory Smolinsky, dressmaker, (one of whom is a... (rest of text cut off)

The Twenty-Two Club holds its meeting every Friday evening at 7:30 at the Young Circle Theater Center, 22 East 11th Street, New York City.

O'NEAL 22 COUPON

I am interested in the following:

- [ ] EUROPE TODAY
- [ ] ART AND DRAMA
- [ ] PHILOSOPHY OF MARCH
- [ ] ENGLISH
- [ ] SCIENCE
- [ ] CRITICAL PERIODS IN TRADE UNIONISM
- [ ] POLITICAL PARTIES IN AMERICA
- [ ] SCIENCES OF CAPITALISM
- [ ] PSYCHOLOGY
- [ ] UNIONS AND INDUSTRY

Activities

- [ ] DRAMATIC GROUPS
- [ ] BAND STAGE DANCING
- [ ] GYM SWIMMING
- [ ] TAP AND MODERN
- [ ] SOCIAL DANCING
- [ ] BASKETBALL

Name

Address

BRING OR MAIL TO
ED. DEPT. NO. 22
Room 500
212 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.
Mr. Lewis Drops In
By Luigi Antonini

I listened, last week, at a meet-
ing of our General Executive Board in Washington, to a half-hour talk by John L. Lewis. It was a "private" meeting, closed to the press and there was a feeling of intense interest in attendance. The leader of the Miners' Unions, accompanied by two of his trusted lieutenants, Philip Murray and Tom Kennedy, just "dropped in" to pay a courtesy visit to the executives of a sister CIO organization.

I do not know if John L. Lewis felt that he was speaking to a group which, though friendly to his officials, would not take kindly to the suggestions of the Committee for Industrial Orga-
nization. In any case, his audience were inclined to disagree, with some of the tactics and methods he, as leader of the miners, advocates. At all events, he should not have the least sign of it. His address was so easy, his bearing so confident, his manner so quietly convincing that no one could imagine he was speaking to men engaged in the far-flung activity that is all the moment cooking to their very foundation the empires of steel and motor locomotion.

Nor should one imagine that a man engaged in the far-flung activity that is all the moment cooking to their very foundation the empires of steel and motor locomotion.

... Lewis is master of situations. It took only a few minutes of his talk to convince me, at least, that whatever strain or tension there may have been in that room, that talk broke completely. One is impressed by his ability to create and sustain an atmosphere of such much practicality, in addition to adroitly hammer-force in things he says and in the manner he puts these things and thoughts over, that it is entirely consonant with his confident mood, with his breadth of vision and men and women of the wider American economic and political scene.

Lewis is a man of dynamic imagination, it is only a matter of time when he will emerge as a great political figure and as a great labor leader. His mind is broad, his comprehension, his discernment, and his decision coupled with his ability to handle the problems that come before him, his experience and his capacity to absorb and then to project these problems have been used with great advantage.

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Washington GEB Meeting Reviews "State of Union"

(Continued from Page 11)

Union to renew collective agree-
ments, and the labor movement in im-
portant markets without receiving
its approval. He pointed out, as an ex-
ample, the renewal of the collective
pact in the New York drapery work-
ers, without a strike early in 1936, and
similar contract renewals in the Los
Angeles, in the Boston textile indus-
try, on the Pacific Coast, in the New
York garment district, and in other
markets that received considerable
representative labor support.

The General Executive Board met
with special satisfaction the decision
of the Labor Board in the case of the
past year by Justice Philip Murray
of the New York Supreme Court, granting
the Union a restraining order, com-
prising two drapery manufacturer's
from the Blue Door Company and Blue Dress
Company, which broke under certain
agreements and quit New York, setting up "premises" in Brooklyn, New York, and in New York to reassert their old contracts. The Board also received widespread attention all over the country, President Dublin stated, from the United Garment Workers' Union by running out by lowing to pay bank
fees, is of incalculable moral benefit, not only to the individual worker, but to the integrity of labor agreements and a well-organized employer-employee relationship.

L. H. Dubinsky, of the Union's executive vice-president, replied to the ILGWU, took an active part last fall in the formation of the National
Council of the Labor Union of the
American Labor Party for New York, with the result that the ILGWU, as a 

thousands of union campaigns were conducted in the various sections of the country, at the time of the election battle.

The second day of the meeting was devoted to the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Union's work
and condition of the labor movement rendered by the Union's special committee for the year ending July 1, 1936. For the first time in the life of the labor movement, the committee on the status of the labor movement in the Chicago area is the first time in the labor movement, the committee on the status of the labor movement in the Chicago area is the first time it has received this information. It is a big step forward, and the committee
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President Dubinsky Will Take Part in Electoral Parade

The "Electoral College of the United States" have invited President Dubinsky of the ILGWU to come to Washington and present the electoral votes of New York City to the Congress of the United States. The evening programme will be of interest to those who wish to know how many people the Congress has to elect the President of the United States. The event is planned to take place in the White House on January 19.

The President Dubinsky will present the electoral votes of the United States to the Congress of the United States. The event is planned to take place in the White House on January 19.

Summary of G.B. E. Decisions

To continue affiliation with Committee for Industrial Organization. To instruct all locals to hold the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party of America to submit their affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization. To participate in the convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization. To support the program of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

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The labor movement is the most important movement in the country. It is the movement of the working man and woman. There are more workers in the United States than in any other country in the world. The labor movement is the only movement that can save the country from the threat of Fascism and the threat of war.

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A Day With "Sit-Downers" in Flint

(Special to "Justice")

By Roso Pospita

Busy Commissary for Flint Sit-Downers

January 15, 1937

Southwestern District Begins 1937

By Meyer Palmstein

Regional Director, I.U.G.W.

One is constantly amazed to see how well the workers in the Southwestern District are getting ready to make another year. So many of the shops are making preparations to be better than ever, with increased wages, while in the nonunion shops the more intelligent workers are beginning to think of organization that might enable them to improve their working conditions and wages.

In St. Louis

The silk dressmakers have been receiving stupendous raises, amounting to an increase of wages of $5 per cent for cutters, operators, receivers, and other nonunion workers who were in receipt of $1.50 per week, and $6 per cent for workers in improved workrooms and wages.

Dallas, Texas

The workers in Dallas are also hoping for the establishment of wage scales that will be in accordance with the general labor pattern of the United States. Besides the $1.50 per hour for the workmen, we also have an increase of $1 per week for the workmen in improved workrooms and wages.

San Antonio

We are conducting a two-fold campaign in this city, one for the establishment of wage scales and the other for the improvement of working conditions.

Brother Arnold, the president of the United Federation of Lodge Workers, is particularly active, together with Mrs. Long, a prominent member of the lodge, in trying to bring about a bill against house work that will soon be before the legislature.

Morse movement among the workers in San Antonio is developing and the struggle for the re-
establishment of living wage scales may soon result in a general strike in the industry.

Houston, Texas

The agreement with the House- hold manufacturers was recently renewed for another two years. The pay raises are beginning to be felt by the workers in the other Texas cities, but the position of the headquarters in the East is already in the stage of organizing for the next strike.

Nashville, Tennessee

The workers in Nashville are working hard to secure the establishment of a new lodge. They are making good progress and the essentials that they and their headquarters require for a living wage are being secured.

Pittsburgh, III.

In those and other small towns throughout the South, we are busy with organizing activity. The shops in these small towns are in the same situation as the problem. There are countless shops located in these towns and these will have to be reached sooner or later.

One will also hear that the State of Michigan has passed a resolution in favor of the trade union, or collective bargaining. Rank and file labor is coming into its own in the industry in Michigan will be rapidly established and the State of Michigan will be in a position to shed light on the situation in the state where the workers are at the moment.

Leaving Flint I was rather con-

fused as to the reason for the fact that General Motors has million-

dollar and greatly increased pay for the workers and at the same time, the workers are making demands for some change in the shop. This does not seem to make sense to me.

Change of Address

Summary

Operative Commissary Title: "Justice". This is a summary of the important events that took place in the labor movement during the year 1937. The summary mentions the establishment of the Southwestern District, the fight for higher wages and better working conditions in various cities, and the organizing efforts of the United Federation of Lodge Workers. It also highlights the role of Brother Arnold and Mrs. Long in the campaign for the establishment of wage scales in Dallas. The summary concludes with a mention of the progress made in Nashville and the organizing activity in small towns throughout the South. The conclusion notes the importance of the trade union and collective bargaining in Michigan. The summary also reflects on the confusion regarding the state of Michigan's resolution in favor of the trade union and the demands for change in the shops. Finally, the summary concludes with a call for continuous organizing efforts to address the needs of the workers.
Justice

By Irwin Silverwood

John Gielgud's "Hamlet"
St. James Theatre

In art and literature there is not so much to be countered as about; it is still a most-point winner in the game of imitation, or merely dull; whether the former is so good as Bernard Shaw; and whether Bernard Shaw is any good at all. But there is something else that Hamlet's first act has the conception of opinion awards in dramatic supremacy. Of course, objections have been raised. No one in Shakespeare's time, for a hundred years, could have imagined that he was looking upon the world as we do in 1931. But in 1931 and 1932 today Shakespeare has slightly altered the Shakespeare of the Shakespearian time. For in 1600 and 1601, no book had failed to understand what the Bishop of London's son, with his plays, had Lawrence has reminded of sweet Shakespeare, what lovely language and what splendid people. And in that, perhaps, the battle, the critical war, will still go on.

Assuming the inviolability of Shakespeare's form—nay, logic, mat-

ricaled evidence that all things are nothing—"Hamlet" is a failure. But as a piece of acting, it and skilled, and that people, and the audience. If, perhaps, the battle, the critical war, will still go on.

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Penn State Girls Study "Lines"

GHC Penn State Girls Study "Lines"

Shamokin, Pa., Local 185, Dramatic Group in Serious Stage Wound

Arrests, Imposition of Fine

During a police inquiry, using almost the very end of the strike, arrested all workers in the exercise of their right to go to work, had their employer to bring a fine to the town. After a hearing by the commissioner, the court found the employer guilty and ordered him to pay a fine.

The Chamber of Commerce, which was not in favor of the strike, had been a member for many years, and as the strike was not going to be out of hand, the workers' committee moved to consider the Chamber's offer to settle the strike. The offer was accepted, and the strike came to an end.

The strike was a victory for the workers, who had been fighting for their rights for several months. The situation had been very difficult for the workers, who had been living in poverty and were facing the threat of eviction.

Electrolytic Union as Agent

The Mayor of Wilkes-Barre, realizing that the strike would be a disaster, took the role of the mediator, and the union agreed to accept his mediation. The mediator, Albert M. Thompson, was chosen by the workers and agreed to handle the negotiations.

Finally, the strike was ended, and the workers went back to work, determined to fight for their rights and improve their living conditions.

Final Terms

On Friday, December 24, the strike was ended, and the workers went back to work. The union agreed to accept the mediator's mediation, and the workers were able to negotiate for better conditions.

The strike was a victory for the workers, who had been fighting for their rights for several months. The situation had been very difficult for the workers, who had been living in poverty and were facing the threat of eviction.

Employer Sidereals

All Mediations

Meanwhile, the strike was continuing and arrests were continuing also. President Mclanahan began to take action against the situation, and he appointed a committee to try to bring about a settlement. This committee made several attempts to bring the employer and the workers together, but the employer refused to negotiate. The State Labor Department, through Mediation, also came into the picture, and the mediation of the Union and the employer was accepted. A settlement was reached, and the strike was ended.

On Monday, December 26, the strike was ended, and the workers went back to work. The union agreed to accept the mediator's mediation, and the workers were able to negotiate for better conditions.

The strike was a victory for the workers, who had been fighting for their rights for several months. The situation had been very difficult for the workers, who had been living in poverty and were facing the threat of eviction.

Group of Executive Board of Local 128, Decatur, Ill., which suffered defeat after a strike of nearly a year in 1935 — Local Has Now Come to Life Again and Is Ready to Be Heard From...
Ideas for Advancing America

ILGWU WEEKLY LECTURE SERIES

January-March 1937

Jan. 21, 8 P.M., The Theatre as a Social Force
Anita Block, noted lecturer and authority on European and American Drama
Champion, JULIUS HOCHMAN, General Manager, Dew-Joint Board

Jan. 28, 8 P.M., Modern Economic Tendencies
Lewis Corey, economist and author of "Decline of American Capitalism"
Champion, HARRY GREENBERG, Manager, Local 91

MUSICAL, SONG AND DANCE

Kurt Weill, composers of the music for "The Flying Dutchman," Arthur Garfield Hays, vocal and Stage Wagner has been invited.

The "Flying Dutchman," is a romantic opera composed of songs with their original notes in Italy, is now conducting a course in "The Technique of the Theatre" at the Labor Stage School, every Friday at 2:30. The course is open to all members of ILGWU members.

The ILGWU Dance Group appeared in an informal evening's entertainment on February 10, at Labor Stage School, under the direction of Benjamin Zezulak. Anthony Fane of Local 145 sang the new popular song, "The Answer," and a quartet from the Aart Theatre presented several folk songs.

Visit to the following groups of interest have been arranged.
Group parties are invited to attend at any one of the above groups in each case at 2 P.M.

Jan. 14, Spanish, Mexican, Hispanic Society of America, Broadway and 108th Street.
Jan. 21, Van Cortlandt House, Broadway and 30th Street, 3rd Floor.
Jan. 28, American Institute of Free Weavers, 8th Floor, 34th Street.

To the ladies of the American, Broadway and 15th Street.

Congratulations:
To Two Cities for the bright season cover of "The Cincinnatian" and the Literary contes for the Chicago Journal. Read for a party group plan giving you the very best when, for new class rooms; "The Educational Notes." cooperation with the Public Library, which new books can be borrowed in the Union hall and for its publicity in "City Daily News" (1935), in Chicago, Ill., players for a Before the production of "The Black Work," on December 22, to Montreal for a "first loan of "The Organist," with witty articles and splendid students' contributions. This will apply to all books at the best of the best to the best that can be exhibited at Convention.
The Ecotomb

At the writing of this article the fate of the six young men in the death house of Sing Sing is not yet decided, but it is more than likely that Governor Lehman will reprieve some of them and commute the sentences of the other two. The public demand for action is so strong that public meetings and petitions, mothers knocking down in the streets in prayer and parents waiting in agonized frenzy over the radio and in the hospitals for news of their sons, some measure of mercy at least is to be shown while at the same time respect is paid to the law.

What a beastly and obscene thing this sort of justice is! I shall not attempt to elucidate in connection with the present case beside showing that the different versions of the story told by the fathers of the six who were not reprieved and the widowed youths to avange the murder, however heinous, of one single character of the young men is not made.

The deplorable and inexcusable in this play is the fact that the local man is really of little importance before the horror of the act itself, that the murder and legal mandate that constitutes the very antithesis of the high principle upon which our free American civilization rests.

To me the barbarity of capital punishment consists not so much in the fact and in the horror enough; the act of murder, the brutal humiliation and the inevitable shape of shame it leaves upon all those who are chosen to carry it out. For some strange and obscure reason, men are obligated (by the present social and insensate act; but the reality is that the so-called executioner does not enter into a purely ceremonial instrument of vengeance in quite the same manner as the firing squad does, but then turns a little crank for a few seconds. But what of those who keep the more ponderous mandates of the law in good and efficient conditio? What about the spiritual and logical man, the lawyer and turnkey, and witnesses and reporters and the million ghouls who tap upon the gory news the following day with almost farcical delight.

The National Labor Relations Board over the deplorable nature of the crime, experienced after reading the accounts of an execution of a sense a sense of spiritual degradation, a sense of personal guilt at the event, the physical sensations of the crime, the fact that the crime is the act of murder in all its forms.

Just imagine all the heavy labor, the pomp, the trappings, the endless miles of printed verse and spoken nomenclature that are recited at the execution of a capital crime, and add to it the further mediators legal assassination takes place. Here you have twelve men and the judicial machinery, the poor families to commit this ferocious assault upon all the higher emotions of mankind; here you have a district attorney turning overnight from a mild-mannered politician into a pursuer of the shambles and the hoarder's boy; here is a venerable judge, a man of learning and wisdom, sitting imperiously at a bloody fence, yet, even though for the defense convoluted at the degrading spectacle instead of insisting on his protest and malediction.

The hoặc of the priest, the minister, the rabbi who accompanies the woman of a convert of a merciful God upon his lammergeier; and last, but most dreadful of all, the executioner himself, who forgets the oath of Hypocrites never to shorten a human life or refuses to perform it even in a personal life, who keeps all feeling of personal guilt and sympathy and sense of the true and:sentiment of the candid! Have you ever read of a doctor taking the pulse of the reprieved and the languishing in the court of the King's County District Committee.

We hope to mention in the further that the legal organizations in the active members of the International Briar are helping to build a solid political organization of the workers in this city and State.

"Tony" of Eileen Frock Gets Honors

The works of the Eileen Frock Co., 123 West 25th Street, New York, gave the christening of the first child of the Union's two-year-old workers in 1934. The party in the offices of the company was attended by officials of the American Labor Party, the national office of the American Labor Party, and the city of the Kings County District Committee.

We hope to mention in the further that the legal organizations in the active members of the International Briar are helping to build a solid political organization of the workers in this city and State.

Two More Shops Won in Chicago

In a telegram dated February 1, the International Trade Unionists, Glassman and Bierman notified Mollie Blass, the nurse of the six young men, that their case is to be heard on February 19, and that the hospital where they are now being held is to be used as a hospital for the women. The case is pending in the Supreme Court of Illinois, and the defendants, spokesmen for the National Labor Relations Board, and the individuals who are alleged to have committed the acts of violence.

As a token of this appreciation the women of the Eileen Frock Co. have been given a watch as a thank you for their support in the first year of the company's existence.

"EILEEN FROCK WORKERS WANTED"

DAVE BINDER GETS $500 BONUS FOR TRICKS AND GIFT

The workers of the Cladens Foot, 361 State Street, have passed a resolution of thanks for the efforts of the workers in the campaign for the selection of a new shop chairman. Dave Binder, on the occasion of his first election to the post, was accompanied by a substantial gift of $500.

In the event of an election the workers of the company, in the words of a statement issued by the company, will not be influenced by the personal regard of the workers of the company.

"Why?"
Among the Cutters of New York

By Louis Stulberg

Acting Manager, Local 10

Among thousands of employees of the New York Cutters' Union, the absence of Manager Bennett Permutt, who is on a labor mission in Palestine, Brother Louis Stulberg, assistant manager, will "pinch-hit" for him from time to time.

By Ron Voyage

A Moment of Truth

On Saturday, December 24, 1932, Sir Robert Goff, manager, Bennett Permutt, sailed on the Coronado at 2:45 P.M. together with the other delegates elected by the National Labor Committee for Palestine. Over two thousand clock and dressmakers, as well as members of other unions, participated in saying farewell to the departing boat and it seemed to the writer that the greater portion of them were cutters. The enthusiasm displayed by all those on the docks and in the adjacent building was such as to give the delegation a very auspicious start, indeed.

Upon bidding the writer farewell, Brother Permutt expressively asked for $50 that he might purchase thanks and appreciation to the many cutters for their thoughtful sentiments. Before the Coronado was in the harbor and the office and his good wishes as well as their participating in the other trade unionists at the boat in bidding him farewell.

Upon his return he will take the opportunity to thank all members.

Registration of Unattached Cutters

Now that the labor situation has assumed in some branches of our industry and is about to begin in the other, the executive committee of the union has begun registration of the members of the union.

In line with the police adopted by the local about four years ago, this registration in the past has always given us a fair idea as to how many of our members are unattached in the different branches of our business.

We, therefore, urge all cutters to register and let us know if you are shown as working for more activity than in this season, have been working in the past, and are working in the present.

We have been receiving reports that many of our members are unattached in the different branches of our business.

As is the case with all employers, the chief interest in the labor situation at this time is the fact that the season has come when the employers are able to secure the best hands in the industry and make its recommendations within a short period of time.

Removal of Working Cards

The office is now issuing working cards for the new season. It is in accordance with the wishes of every cutter in the cutters' union that the new working cards be removed from the boxes in which they were put and that no cutter may have a new working card unless he is an active member of the union.

The only exception to this rule is that a cutter may have a new working card if he is an active member of the union and is unable to obtain one for some reason.

Attention of Members of Local 10

Regular Membership Meeting

Will be held on Monday, January 15, 1937

Arlington Hall

23 St. Marks Place

8:30 P.M., sharp

All cutters are urged to attend.

Editorial

A T T E N T I O N !

Members of Local 10

R E G U L A R M E E T I N G S H E E T

WILL BE HELD ON Monday, January 25, 1937

A R L I N G T O N H A L L

23 St. Mark's Place

8:30 P.M., sharp

Cutters are urged to attend.

A T T E N T I O N !

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The McCook Decision
Rarely has a judicial decision in an industrial case been of such importance to the working man and, on the whole, favorable comment as has the verdict rendered in the New York Supreme Court two weeks ago by Justice Philip J. McCook.

The facts in the suit are generally known and appearing in full detail elsewhere in this issue—involve a breach of agreement by two New York dress manufacturing firms and the transShipping of their goods to a small town in Pennsylvania. They planned to operate on a low-wage, low-hour basis. The Union’s agreement with the two firms, which made them ineligible to transactions with a general agreement with a dress employers’ association, forbade the removal of the factories beyond the 5-cent carrier limit in the New York metropolitan district. In this suit, Judge McCook restrain’s these firms—the Blue Dale and the Blue Fox Dress Companies—from setting up such plants in the low-wage Pennsylvania territory; it commands them to reopen their factories in New York City and to reemploy the workers they had technically locked out, and orders compensatory damages in favor of the aggrieved members of the Union to be assessed by the referee.

There had been, in the chronicles of our Union and labor, in the battles to get to other organizing efforts, instances of interference by courts of equity in favor of workers injured by arbitrary or agreement-breaching acts of employers. It is to give the Workers of this country a celebrated ILGWU case against the Protective Cloak and Suit Manufacturers’ Association of New York, which broke its collective agreement with the Union in the Winter of 1920-21 and locked out the clothmakers from the shops. That suit for an injunction against the association—the first of its kind as far as we have been able to recollect—has been pending and the restraining writ against an employers’ group—resulted in a complete victory for the clothmakers’ organization. It was tried, on behalf of the Union, by the distinguished late Judge Samuel Untermyer. Before the then Justice—now United States Senator—Robert F. Wagner, who ordered the employers to reopen their factories and to reemploy the workers for the remaining six months of the collective agreement.

There are, however, in the McCook decision in the Blue Dale case some features which set it apart from the 1921 and similar cases in which a breach of agreement was the major cause. Of greater value, perhaps, than the practical and factual base underlying the McCook decision is its sociological motivation and its industry-mindedness.

“The logic of the situation,” Justice McCook says in his decision, “calls for application of strong measures.” With the end of NRA appear the need of new contracts as the one in suit. Without a remedy as wide as that need, uncourteous employers of labor will be tempted to get a monopoly over the industry. As compared with the other, unlawfully depriving New York City of her business and its inhabitants of their livelihood.

It is this aspect of the case, so ably presented at the court by Emil Schlesinger, attorney for the Dress Joint Board, that makes the McCook decision stand out by itself. It is not merely a verdict against the employers to break a bargain but the affirmative social policy which holds up collective agreements between employers and workers as a means of industry stabilization and as the most effective weapon for checking competition by setting wage and hourly standards for all shops.

There is, nevertheless, one point in connection with this case and with the decision, of considerable importance to our own workers, which we should like to make clear and emphatic.

The campaign of the Union is against the "runaway" employers—the in the localities to which they escape and in the courts as exemplified by the Blue Dale, Blue Fox litigation—it is motivated solely by the Union’s desire to prevent the perpetuation by chiseling employers of workers in all the branches of our industry no matter where they live and work for a living.

Let there be no misunderstanding about this. The Union is not opposed to the opening of shops by legitimate employers in any city or town, whether his deals with New York, Indiana, Illinois, or Indiana. It has no preference, nor does it play favorites with regard to any group or class of workers who depend upon our industry for a livelihood. The Union has spared no effort and has poured out a treasure of money and energy to organize the unorganized and unprotected workers in the dye, clock and miscellaneous garment trades to lift earnings and work standards in these trades. It is on the wages against chiseling and labor-saving-employers wherever they are domiciled and whether it locates them.

The Blue Dale case is just one other instance where the Union’s efforts to uproot the planter an agreement-breaking industry have proved successful. In the immediate—and long—run this verdict will prove of incalculable benefit to the garment workers of both New York and Pennsylvania.

**Settlement By Ballot**

In the ILGWU we rarely appeal to ballots, in case of single shop strikes, for bringing a dispute to an end.

Not that, for some reason or another, we are opposed to the use of the vote in industrial conflicts to determine whether the workers in a non-union shop favor the Union as its sole agency of representation in dealing with employers. It has been rather open or concealed violations of the law in the use of sweated or unusually low paid workers in cases of protracted shop strikes, especially “out-of-town,” that frequently stood in the way of a settlement by the vote method as provided by the Labor Relations Act.

In this connection, the settlement finally reached in the Garment workers’ strike at the factory of the Pioneers Manufacturing Company, makers of children’s dresses, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., deserves special mention.

This strike was one of the most stubbornly fought individual conflicts between an employer and the Union on our record. The very fact that it lasted for more than five months—marked by countless arrests, a flood of court writs, a string of big pickets, and police court rounding of the Union’s organizers and of the strikers—gives a vivid idea of the bitterness and chauvinism displayed by this employer. The old strikers during all those trying weeks, on the other hand, have shown a glorious spirit of resistance and as fine an example of union loyalty as many of their older union in the ILGWU might well envy.

The strike finally settled after a vote by all the employees of the Pioneer firm registered that they had elected the Union to speak and act for them. The outcome was hailed as a distinct victory for decent work conditions and collective employee-employer relations by all socially minded groups. In Wilkes-Barre, who aided in the settlement of this aggravated dispute. It is only to be regretted that the employer in question had failed to see the light of the Union’s position and of the Glide Classes in the above-mentioned strike. It would have been a less costly affair to all concerned. Let us hope that other employers, and out of Wilkes-Barre, will profit by this experience.

**Sh-Dow Strategy**

"If We Travel In That Car, We Take That Road!"